



LAST EDITION
WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Fair.
THE METALS
Silver, 88c per ounce.
Copper, 15c per pound.
Gold, \$35.00; New York, \$36.00.

TWENTY-FOUR VICTIMS OF THE JACKSON HORROR

Bodies and Fragments of Human Beings Taken to Ogden After the Explosion.

Inquest Held Over the Mangled Remains—Considerable Money Found on the Greeks.

(Special to The Herald.)
OGDEN, Feb. 21.—Rescued by torchlight from the coyotes, nineteen bodies of men, women and children killed at the explosion at Jackson siding were brought into Ogden at 12:35 o'clock this morning. According to present information, there are twenty-four dead as a result of the catastrophe. Of these nineteen were instantly killed, the bodies being brought in on the death train this morning, two died on the way to Ogden, two in this city and one at Hogup.

The Dead.
The list of the dead as corrected from the stenographic notes of Griffin, the official stenographer of the coroner's jury, is as follows:
Thomas Burke, general foreman.
W. J. Burke, sub-foreman.
Mrs. W. J. Burke, two daughters and one son.
William Haller, mail messenger.
Owen Demore, conductor.
Thomas Karles.
Padales Pandalakos.
George Combar.
George Pesomas.
James Oreamas.
Peter Oreamas.
Dick Oreamas.
Louis Maltos.
Gust Pesomas.
Kongkoo Kongkoo.
Anastasio Nypenas.
Lewis Contos.
Two unidentified Greeks, one being a young boy.

The Injured.
George Koshialis, the victim of the accident who died this afternoon, has been added to the list of the dead. The other injured include S. J. Courtney, conductor, three ribs broken and injured about the back and hips. Engineer Luma, injured about the head; James Stanton, engineer, three ribs broken; William Taylor, operator, face, head and body badly bruised and injured; Mrs. William Taylor, face badly bruised and injured; Carly Williams, brickman, badly injured; Westcott, slight injuries; Gus Canjike, injured about the head; Thimene Caralis, injured about the head and body; George Catsamis, head and back injured.

Three other Greeks were also brought in on the special train, but their condition was so serious that they could not be approached to be identified and ascertained. Two of them were at once taken to the operating room for immediate attention.

Sticking Scene.
The bodies were nearly all in frightful shape. Even the undertakers shrank back in horror. The remains of one man, supposed to be J. W. Burke, the section foreman, were put into a small box not over two feet long. It was merely a collection of fragments. When they arrived in Ogden in a boxcar, the bodies had been packed in rough improvised wooden boxes. They were loaded into undertakers' wagons and a big furniture van and carted over to the temporary morgue arranged in the store room formerly occupied by McCready's dry goods store, on Washington street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. There the disfigured bodies and the fragments were laid out on boards to be identified and to be embalmed by undertakers Rieky, Larkin and Lindquist, while an anxious crowd, including friends of the victims, waited at the door in the outer darkness, held back by two stern policemen.

Story of Deputy Marshal.
On the death train was Deputy United States Marshal Lucien H. Smith. He had been out on the cutoff to serve a subpoena and was at Midlake when the explosion took place. Going immediately to the scene, he worked steadily for thirty-six hours rescuing injured and placing up bodies. Mr. Smith gave a graphic account of the ghastly scene.

"It was after dark when I arrived there," he said. "Men were already working with torches and lanterns,

picking up the bodies. The country there is just as flat as a floor. It is evidently part of what once was the lake bed. It is covered with white sand and is absolutely devoid of vegetation, not even sagebrush growing on this level barren desert. The bodies lay scattered on all sides for as far as half or three-quarters of a mile. There were perhaps fifty men at work with torchlights and lanterns. The night was dark, as it is the period of the new moon, and the only light was artificial.

Coyotes Howling Near.
"The coyotes smelled the dead bodies and began to come in, howling from all sides, seeking the carrion. It was necessary, if possible, to get the bodies in that night to keep them from the coyotes. Consequently everybody was working hard. The absence of vegetation and the whiteness of the sand helped the searchers. Men with torches scattered out in every direction. Every now and then some man would come upon a burned and disfigured body lying on the sand. Securing assistance, he would carry it to the central point, where the bodies were laid out on the ground while men in the employ of the railroad company worked making boards to put the corpses on. Sometimes the searchers would come upon a hand or some other fragment of a body. One man's head was blown completely off and was found apart from the rest of the body. The bodies of Mrs. Burke and her three children were found close together. Their clothes were torn off them, but the bodies were scarcely scorched.

When Daylight Came.
"I shall never forget the scene when daylight came. At the place there was a round hole torn in the ground 150 feet in diameter and about twenty-five feet deep. The section house had been torn to fragments. One engine was reduced to small pieces, while the other was a total wreck. Box cars were reduced to splinters and burned as far as the wood portions were concerned. Car wheels were blown as far as three-quarters of a mile in every direction, plainly visible on the level white sand. Two drive wheels, three, four, bolts, pieces of trucks, portions of engines, splinters of wood and other debris. But that was not the worst; the coyotes had been kept off during the night by the lanterns, torches and bonfires, and at the bodies not nearly dismembered had been brought in. But as daylight came we could see here and there on the white sand pieces of clothing, pieces of the bodies of men, fragments of human bodies. These fragments were carefully picked up and brought to where the bodies were.

Searching For the Dead.
"A force of Greeks under the direction of Division Engineer Marsh was kept busy at work building a track around the scene, which was big enough to drop a house into. By dark they had a temporary track completed, so that traffic could be resumed over the main line. Another force of men was kept busy making the boxes for the bodies and others kept up the search for corpses all day.

"I talked with a large number of men about the accident. As near as I could learn, the train was drawing along on the siding. The supply train was coming toward it on a down grade. The engineer of the supply train tried to stop his train, but he said the air would not work and he whistled for brakes. The head brakeman responded and started back over the train. The rear brakeman was in the engine. He says he did not hear the whistle. At any rate he did not respond.

Cars Caught Fire.
"There was a collision on the frog. The operator, Taylor, went to the station and was waiting in regard to the collision. The Greeks in the outfit cars were getting out their things, as in some way one of the cars caught fire; just how, nobody seems to know. The operator had evidently just come out

and it may be that some log rolling will be necessary in order to prevent a collision with the engine. In other words, the proposition may be brought forward to make an omnibus bill of the two projects, both to be passed or defeated together.

It must be admitted, however, that at the present time no considerable amount of enthusiasm has been exhibited over the proposed Jamestown affair, and the strength behind it has not yet been determined, although it is a matter which will bear close watching. The house leaders who are not well disposed toward the Portland exposition may encourage the promoters of the Jamestown exposition, knowing that in the pendency of two similar measures the House is bound to pass one or the other, and the strength behind the other unless such has strong backing.

ALVORD AGAIN IN JAIL.
Tombstone, Ariz., Feb. 20.—Burt Alvord was brought to Tombstone tonight by Sheriff Lewis and landed behind the bars from which he escaped, together with seventeen fellow prisoners, two months ago. Alvord and William Stiles, both charged with complicity in the Cochise train robbery, were the ringleaders of the fugitives and led the officers a weary chase for many days in efforts to capture them.

The capture of Alvord was effected last night near Naco, in Mexico, after a battle between the officers and outlaws, in which Alvord was wounded. Sheriff Lewis and Ranger Brooks headed a posse to capture Alvord and Stiles, who were known to be at a rendezvous below the line. The officers arrived at the hiding place last night and expected to lay their plans for the capture of the outlaws at daylight. The latter, however, discovered them and opened fire. In the battle that followed, Alvord was wounded in the thigh and ankle. A Mexican named Garcia, who was wanted for murder, was wounded in the arm and it is thought Stiles also is wounded. Stiles and two Mexican companions escaped in the darkness.

A THRILLING MESSAGE FROM THE EAST.



The Battle and the War Correspondent.



The War Correspondent and the Story of the Battle.



The Press Censor and the Story of the Battle.



The Editor and the Story of the Battle.

—By courtesy of Chicago Tribune.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

Rear Admiral Walker Will Again Head the List—Ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas Has Been Turned Down by Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Roosevelt has selected the men who are to constitute the new Panama canal commission and formal announcement of the personnel of the commission will be made as soon as the treaty with Panama shall have been ratified next Tuesday. As heretofore chronicled by the Associated Press, Rear Admiral John W. Walker, who is president of the existing Isthmian canal commission, will be a member of the Spanish-American war was a member. In addition to those two Colonel G. Hecker of Detroit, who is director of transportation for the war department, has been chosen for a place

on the commission. He has indicated his acceptance of the commission is to be composed of seven members. Two of the other have been selected, but no intimation is given as to who they may be, except that one of them is a prominent man of Louisiana.

It is further understood to be quite certain that former Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Governor Sayers of Texas, Isham Randolph of Chicago, who was the chief engineer of the Chicago drainage canal, and former Senator Harris of Kansas, all of whom have been named prominently in connection with appointments to the new commission, are not among the selections of the president. It is expected that the president will soon receive acceptances from all the men whom he has chosen for the commission.

PERRY HEATH CLIMBS DOWN.
Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Perry S. Heath, former first assistant postmaster general and secretary of the Republican national committee, wired his resignation of the latter position today to Acting Chairman Payne at Washington, as follows:

"Due to the death of Chairman Hanna, I tender to you my resignation of the position of secretary of the Republican national committee, effective immediately."

Mr. Heath stated that the telegram told the entire story and he had nothing to add to it.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Postmaster General Payne today received the resignation of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the Republican national committee, and announced that he would accept it immediately. The duties of secretary will devolve on Elmer Dover, the assistant secretary of the committee, until the full committee meets, a few days before the national convention, when a secretary will be elected to succeed Mr. Heath.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—Postmaster General Payne's statement relative to the resignation of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the Republican national committee, and the fact that he would accept it immediately, was made tonight. Mr. Dover said that he would accept Mr. Payne's appointment as temporary secretary until the successor to Mr. Heath is formally named. Mr. Dover did not care to state whether he would, in the event of his appointment to the office, accept the position or not; he said that he had an appointment to meet Mr. Payne in Washington early next week. The power of appointing the secretary, according to Mr. Dover, belongs to Mr. Payne.

**RINGLEADER CAUGHT
TRIED AND SENTENCED**
+ Manila, Feb. 20.—Corporal Ayala, ringleader of the members of the constabulary, who recently revolted in Vigan, Luzon, was captured last Monday. He has since been tried, convicted and sentenced by the court at Vigan to be hanged. Very few of the men who deserted their posts remain un-captured, and most of the arms and ammunition they took with them has been recovered. A reward of \$2,500 has been offered for the capture of Ricarte, the revolutionary leader.

FOURTEEN KILLED.
+ Paris, Feb. 20.—Fourteen employees of a celluloid comb factory at the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Rue Rienne Mariel, lost their lives today in a fire which was started by an explosion of gas. Twelve others were injured.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER.
+ Washington, Feb. 20.—The jury in the case of Milovan Konovick, a Croatian charged with slaying Contractor Samuel T. Ferguson at West Middleton, Washington county, on Sept. 25, returned a verdict of first degree murder.

DR. W. T. MALOY DEAD.
+ Chicago, Feb. 20.—Dr. W. T. Maloy, a prominent Presbyterian pastor, lecturer and writer, died today of heart trouble.

PORTO RICO KICKING.
+ San Juan, P. R., Feb. 20.—The federal assembly today, by a vote of 50 to 15, demanded that Porto Rico be admitted to statehood or that the island be granted independence.

COSSACKS MAKE A DASH ACROSS THE YALU RIVER

Small Detachment of Japanese Troops Attacked and a Few Prisoners Captured.

All Europe Preparing For a General War—Panicky Conditions Prevail on Paris Bourse.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Major General Pfug, the chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff, telegraphed from Port Arthur today as follows:
"The situation at Port Arthur is unchanged. A sortie of Cossacks, marching from Wiju, captured a Japanese major, Tatsaru, with five soldiers and two civilians.
"The reports regarding the enemy are generally contradictory and scarce.
"It is confirmed that troops of Yuan Shai Kai (commander-in-chief of the Chinese army), are being dispatched to Tsai Chou and Kupaungtsi.
"All is quiet in Manchuria."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Port Arthur today says the first land encounter occurred yesterday. A platoon of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Korean territory. The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers. The collision was presumably between reconnoitering parties. A general engagement is not anticipated immediately.

A special Port Arthur dispatch says the Japanese fleet was observed Feb. 18 cruising off that port.

Reports from northern Korea say the Koreans are showing a decidedly friendly attitude to the Russians.

The Manchurian railroad is conveying troops without difficulty to the various points of concentration.

Native reports say that the Chinese pirates, since the outbreak of hostilities, have been displaying such activity in eastern Asiatic waters as to almost paralyze the coasting trade.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—Three hundred Russian scouts reconnoitered yesterday in Wiju and vicinity. They crossed the Yalu river, entered the town and scouted through the surrounding country. They then re-crossed the river and rejoined their main force.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—Advices to the Japanese government from Peking say that while at Mukden Viceroy Alexieff asked the Chinese troops to aid in guarding the railroad, so as to prevent the interruption of traffic. The Chinese refused the request and asked for instructions from Peking. The Chinese government told them to inform Alexieff that as Russia had insisted that the Chinese were unable to guard the railway in time of peace surely Russia could not expect them to guard it in time of war.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—General Kuropatkin has been relieved of his functions as minister of war and has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the far east.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The czar, according to those who have access to his presence, feels keenly the outbreak of hostilities, and sorrows at the burdens war entails. Since the receipt of the news of the bombardment of Port Arthur his majesty has been much occupied with conferences and has appeared in public only on one or two occasions, to review the departing troops or to show himself at a window of the winter palace to accept patriotic demonstrations.

Persons who have seen his majesty say he is looking sad and careworn, and that his well known kindness of heart causes him to feel acutely the loss of his brave men.

His majesty's sole recreation now consists in a morning saunter in the garden adjoining the palace. The czar seldom goes out of the palace to head the procession. When his majesty addressed some troops a few days ago and admonished them in these words, "Remember your enemy is brave, bold and cunning. He will disguise his emotion, and his voice shook very much. He is grieved over what he considers to be the treacherous conduct of the Japanese.

Significant Words.
It is known that the czar has received at least three personal letters from European sovereigns expressing their sympathy. The potentaries are Emperor William, King Christian of Denmark and King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. The letter from Emperor William was brought by Colonel von Schenck, commander of the Alexander Third regiment of Prussian grenadiers, of which the czar is honorary colonel, and concluded with the significant words, "God is with us."

The epistle from the czar's august grandfather, King Christian, is said to be more than an ordinary exchange between close relatives, and is of the friendliest character and contains the warmest assurances for Russia in her hour of trial, and for the czar personally.

Military Activity.
Military activity is proceeding on an ever increasing scale, and all is in readiness for the mobilization of the entire Russian army should that become necessary. In a fortnight 100,000 additional troops will be in Manchuria. Three army corps of Siberian Rifles have already been organized, and a fourth soon will be completed. There is also a brigade of Cossack artillery armed with excellent mountain guns.

Although the Japanese seem to be making Port Arthur one of their main objectives, military men here do not believe that they will be able to effect and hold a landing there. The entire country is strongly held by a division of Cossacks, which was quietly moved to the far east from the Caucasus some time ago. Other Cossacks are under orders to join their comrades. The Russian army will have a distinctly Cossack appearance. Enormous shakos of black, long-haired sheepskin will be worn by the officers and men of the fighting regiments. This headgear is known as "papaha," and is most practical in keeping the head and neck warm and the bleak Manchurian winds from the eyes and ears.

Soldiers Not Suffering.
Stories of privations suffered by the soldiers on the military trains going to the east are grossly exaggerated. Covered freight trucks have been converted into really comfortable cars for the men. The sides are lined with felt, and the windows are covered with glass, and the movable chaises used for sleeping are removed in the day time. Each car can carry forty men, but only thirty-six are taken. Each man is allowed three-quarters of a pound of hot beef daily, beside the regular rations

supplied from the special kitchen cars.

The Viedomosti publishes an editorial article on the inside shown in Great Britain and the United States in their pro-Japanese sympathies, and asks what these will ultimately cost the "cultured west." Answering this question the paper says:

"Hopeless Blindness."
"Aside from the question of the yellow peril, it is hopeless blindness not to see that Russia stands as a barrier between the approaching rising of Asia and old Europe, and to desire that the barrier be swept away is absolute imbecility. It is claimed that Japan represents civilization, but this is a thing was said in 1868 about Prussia, and I was not suspected that the success of Prussian arms would be a continuous source of alarm and only ended when the Franco-Russian alliance re-established the political balance of Europe."

"One may bow down to the culture advance of Japan, but it brings to west nations the idea of endless war. The east is now an area of European competition. What China will do in a week, or in months, when her war position is more clearly defined and he is guaranteed by the power of the American fleet, is one of those fictions which Europe is so used to paying for with a most expensive armistice. Russian victories will protect the west from the horror. America is trying to keep off by diplomacy. For Russia this heavy cross is its glory."

The report that Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to Washington, is to be recalled, is absolutely unwarranted. His services are highly esteemed, and at the foreign office it was said his recall was not contemplated.

It is understood that the Russian taken prisoners in the Chinese battle will be brought home. These men will henceforward be non-combatants.

QUIET AT PORT ARTHUR.
Correspondent Allowed to Pass Through the Lines.

Yinkow, Feb. 20.—By means of a special permission obtained from Major General Pfug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, the correspondent succeeded in passing the line under official escort and visited Port Arthur, which is closed to all civilians. The correspondent gives the following account of conditions:

"Only 20 per cent of the population remains at Port Arthur, and many of these are leaving. The trains are still full of refugees. Railroad conditions are excellent and trains are running on schedule time. There are only a few unfinished sidetracks and one unfinished bridge between New Chang and Port Arthur. The Peninsula of Liao Tung is quiet. Adequate guards are maintained at all culverts and bridges, and preparations for defense are being continued. The troops in the vicinity of Yinkow are active. A strong force is guarding the narrowest section of the peninsula.

Food Prices Fixed.
"The authorities have mitigated war conditions at Port Arthur by fixing the prices of foodstuffs. The prices of other commodities, however, have advanced. The authorities have taken possession of all food supplies in the stores which were deserted by Chinese and other merchants. They are providing for a siege by sending wheat milling machinery to Port Arthur, and claim that there is a sufficient food supply there for a resistance of two years."

"Japanese refugees under the personal supervision of the viceroy and General Plancon are leaving Port Arthur on Russian ships. The local agents of two British steamers, which were deserted during the Japanese attack, are endeavoring to induce the captains of these vessels to return and reclaim them. The British, the only ship now remaining at Port Arthur, will leave there February 21 with refugees and dispatches."

"Although the Japanese on the Liao Tung peninsula have been reported